GODIN, Yu.N., akademik [deceased]; VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Characteristics of the structure of the earth's crust in the western part of Central Asia. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:813-815 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. 2. AN Turkmenskoy SSR (for Godin).
(Asia,-Central—Seismic prospecting)

ACCESSION NR: AR4036339 S/0169/64/000/003/G004/G004

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Geofizika, Abs. 3G19

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Vol'vovskiy, B. S.

TITLE: Characteristics of the structure of the earth's crust in the western part of Soviet Central Asia (on the basis of data from integrated geophysical investigations)

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Tezisy* dokl. Soveshchaniya po probl. tektoniki. M., AN SSSR, 1962, 147-149

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geophysics, geophysical exploration, earth's crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity, seismology, crustal structure, deep seismic sounding gravimetry

TRANSLATION: On the basis of the structure of the earth's crust in Central Asia it is possible to define two zones: a western zone with relatively simple structure and an eastern zone which has a considerably more complex structure. In the eastern zone there is a deep downwarping of the Mohorovicic discontinuity

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in the Fergana depression, a decrease in crustal thickness in the bordering ranges and a plunging of the surface of the subcrustal layer toward the Pamir-Alay system. Individual uplifts are noted in the western zone against a background of smooth plunging of the Mohorovicic discontinuity in a southward direction. On the whole, within the Kopet-Dag and Pamir-Alay system there is an inverse relationship between the surface relief and the surface of the subcrustal layer, whereas in the mountain structures of the zone of renewed folding (Kuratinskiy, Ferganskiy, Turkestanskiy and Kuraminskiy Ranges) there is a direct relationship between the two forms of relief. Within the limits of a platform uplifted sectors of the crust correspond to an arching uplift of the surface of the folded basement, that is, the thickness of the crystalline crust remains approximately constant. In geologically uniform regions the earth's crust in the process of tectonic development apparently does not experience special adjustments; the cause of movements is physicochemical processes in the subcrustal matter. A comparison of deep seismic sounding and gravimetric data makes it possible to detect those relationships between density differentiation of the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4036339

subcrustal matter and tectonic movements in the crust which will serve as confirmation of the hypothesis of phase transitions of subcrustal matter.
I. Galkin

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

S/169/61/000/011/018/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Vol'vovskiy, B.S., Vol'vovskiy, I.S., and Ryaboy, V.Z.

TITLE: Laboratory use of the method of controllable directed reception for interpreting the data of deep seismic sounding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 21, abstract 11A197 (V sb. Razved. i promysl. geofiz., no. 36, M., 1960, 8 - 13)

TEXT: The laboratory modification of the method of controllable directed reception was used for distinguishing waves reflected from deep discontinuity surfaces. The substantial difference in the frequency characteristics of the apparatus of deep seismic sounding and controllable directed reception was overcome by means of the approximately fourfold enlargement of the time scale and summation base. Extended hodographs (to 35 km) of reflected waves corresponding to the surface of the subcrustal and granitic layer were constructed as a result of the processing of seismograms. Reflected

Card 1/2

S/169/61/000/011/018/065
D228/D304

Laboratory use of the method of ...

waves were also distinguished at the point of origin. Anomalous apparent velocities and sharp changes in the form of the wave recordings were observed in the region of the points of origin. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

GODIN, Yu.N.; VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; FOMENKO, K.Ye.

Studying the structure of the earth's crust in the course of regional seismic explorations on the Russian Platform and in Central Asia; materials presented at the 12th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.10:1464-1471 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Seismometry) (Earth--Surface)

S/049/62/000/008/002/003
I046/I246

AUTHORS: Belousov, V.C., Vol'vovskiy, B.S., Vol'vovskiy, I.S. and Ryaboy, V.Z.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the registration of deep-reflected waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1962, 1034-1044

TEXT: A report on the deep seismic sounding with reflected (subcritical) waves carried out in 1960-1961 in the South-Eastern Turkmenia over a 120 km profile. The noise waves were eliminated by using directional reception: seismoreceivers and sources of seismic vibrations were grouped together (9 receivers spaced evenly over a linear distance of 400 m, each group removed by 100 m from its neighbors). Comparison of the results with the data obtained in 1958 in deep seismic sounding with reflected (hypercritical) and heading waves shows good agreement in general features on the seismograms, though subcritical reflection is better in detecting fine details. It is

Card 1/2

Experimental investigation of the registration....

recommended to use as far as possible a combination of the two methods. There are 8 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 26. 1962

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting)

Card 2/2

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.

Some data on seismic waves corresponding to the layer beneath the crust. Prikl. geofiz. no.31:3-10 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Uzbekistan--Seismic prospecting) (Earth--Internal structure)

BELOUSOV, V.G.; VOLVOVSKI, B.S. [Vol'vovskiy, B.S.]; VOLVOVSKI, I.S. [Vol'vovskiy, I.S.]; REABOI, V.Z.

Experimental research on the registering of the waves reflected by depth. Analele geol geogr 17 no.3:51-64 Jl-S '63.

S/552/61/000/031/001/003
D218/D304

AUTHORS: Vol'voskiy, B.S., Vol'vovskiy, I.S. and Ryaboy, V.Z.

TITLE: Some data on seismic waves corresponding to the subcrustal layer (based on the results of seismic studies of the earth's crust in Uzbekistan)

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika. No. 31, 1961, 3-10

TEXT: The authors report on some methodological results obtained during the 1958-1959 regional seismic studies of the earth's crust along the Leninabad-Karaungur, Abadan-Vuadil' and Karabekaul-Koytash profiles. This research was carried out by the Uzbekskiy geofizicheskiy trest (Uzbek Geophysical Trust) and the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geophysical Methods of Prospecting). It was the continuation of deep seismic soundings carried out in 1949-1955 in various regions of Soviet Central Asia by the Geofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Geophysical

Card 1/4

Some data on seismic waves ...

Institute of the AS USSR) previously known as Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth) on the initiative, and initially under the direction of Academician G.A. Gamburtsev. Multiple seismographs were employed (4 instruments per group), the distance between the groups being 100 m. 1-2 ton charges of TNT were exploded at distances between 15 and 70 km and the maximum distance of the points of observation from the charges was between 200 and 300 km. It was found that the recorded waves can be divided into 3 types, namely 1) longitudinal refracted waves recorded both in first and subsequent arrivals, 2) reflected waves from low-lying separation boundaries in the crust recorded both at near (60-80 km) and distant (300 km) points, and 3) waves which could be ascribed to multiple reflected-refracted and composite waves due to low-lying separation boundaries. Some typical hodographs and velocity and amplitude spectra are reproduced and discussed. The experimental results have been evaluated on the basis of a dynamic theory of propagation of seismic waves developed at the Leningradskoye otdeleniye matematicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Leningrad Branch of the Mathematical Institute AS USSR) by G.I. Petrashen', A.S. Alekseyev and others. These calculations

Some data on seismic waves ...

have shown that the predominating waves in uniformly layered media are not head waves (as it was assumed so far), but waves reflected beyond the critical angle (i.e. so-called postcritical reflections). In gradient media the dominating waves are reflected and refracted waves (the calculations were carried out for a perfectly elastic model of the crust). In the present studies waves reflected from the surface of the subcrustal layer (Mohorovicic discontinuity) were observable beginning at 30-40 km from the point of explosion and were recorded in subsequent arrivals in the entire range of distances. The apparent velocities of these waves were found to decrease from 9-10 km/sec at 80-90 km to 6.5-7.0 km/sec at 250-300 km. Their hodographs have a hyperbolic form. The predominating frequencies vary between 9-11 and 14-15 cps and tend to decrease slightly with distance. The refracted waves are weaker in intensity and have apparent velocities between 8 and 9.5 km/sec. They tend to increase slowly with distance. The predominating frequencies in the spectra of these waves lie in the range 10-16 cps and are as a rule greater by 2-4 cps than in the case of the reflected waves. The frequencies tend to decrease with distance. It is pointed out that the dynamic theory mentioned-above prodicts that the reflected waves should have higher

S/552/61/000/0031/001/003
D218/D304

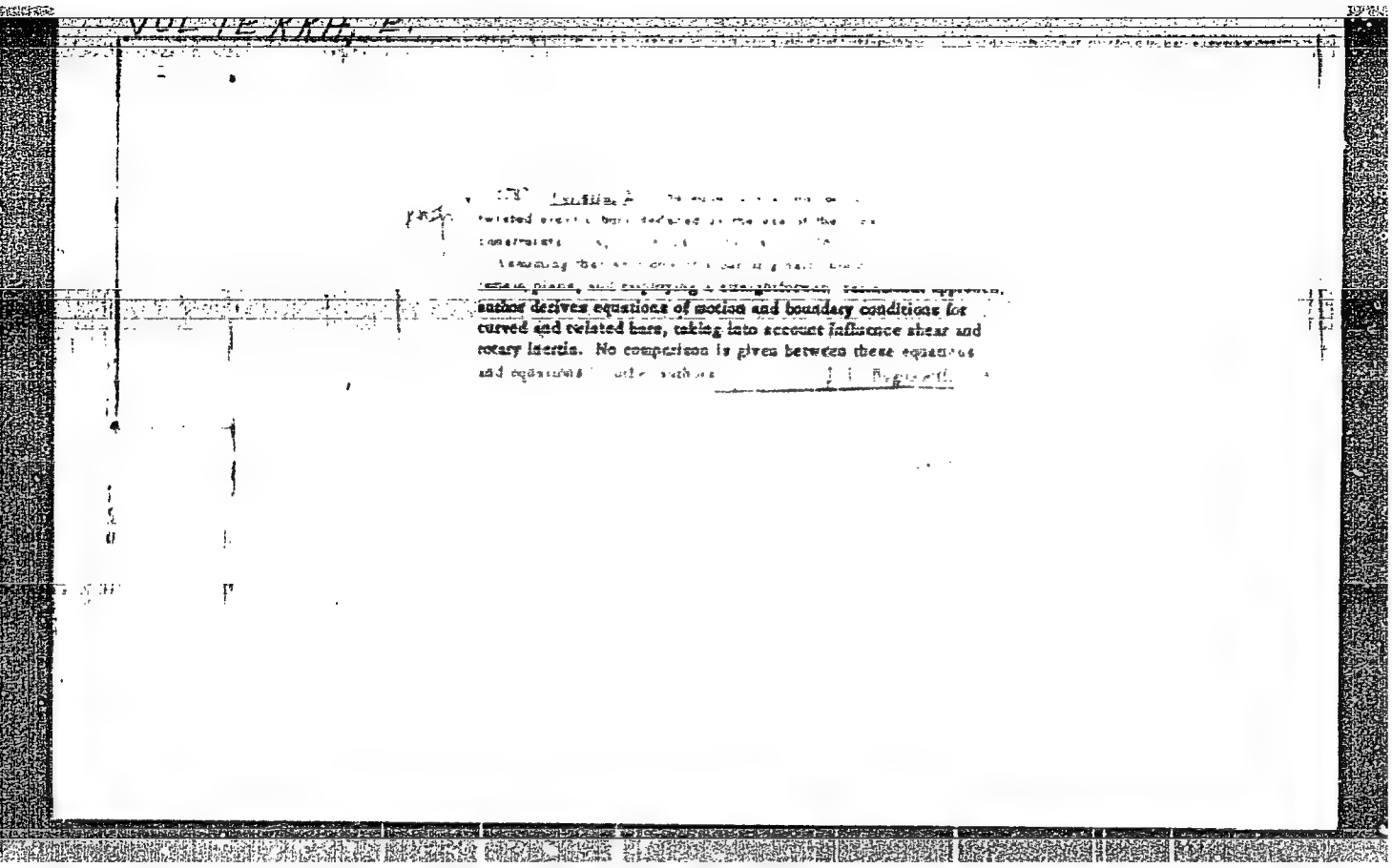
Some date on seismic waves ...

frequencies than the corresponding refracted waves which is an apparent contradiction with observations. The general conclusion is that seismic studies of the earth's crust in Soviet Central Asia show that waves reflected from the Mohorovicic discontinuity before and after the critical angle can be determined from seismographs. There is also a complex reflected group consisting of head waves produced on the surface of the subcrustal layer and weakly refracted in the latter. For the purposes of deep seismic sounding these waves may be interpreted as head waves corresponding to the surface of the subcrustal layer. There are 8 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/4

GOLUBOV, M.M.; LEGEYDA, N.F.; ZAKHAROV, A.Ye.; FADEYEV, A.Yu.; PAN'KIN, N.I.; SAPRYGIN, Kh.M.; NOSOV, V.S.; VOL'TER, Ye.V.; SHUL'GA, Ye.A.; MIROSHNICHENKO, S.I.

Effect of the rate of plate cooling on the quality of the metal after rolling. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:33-36 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)



author derives equations of motion and boundary conditions for curved and twisted bars, taking into account influence shear and rotary inertia. No comparison is given between these equations

VOLTERRA, E.

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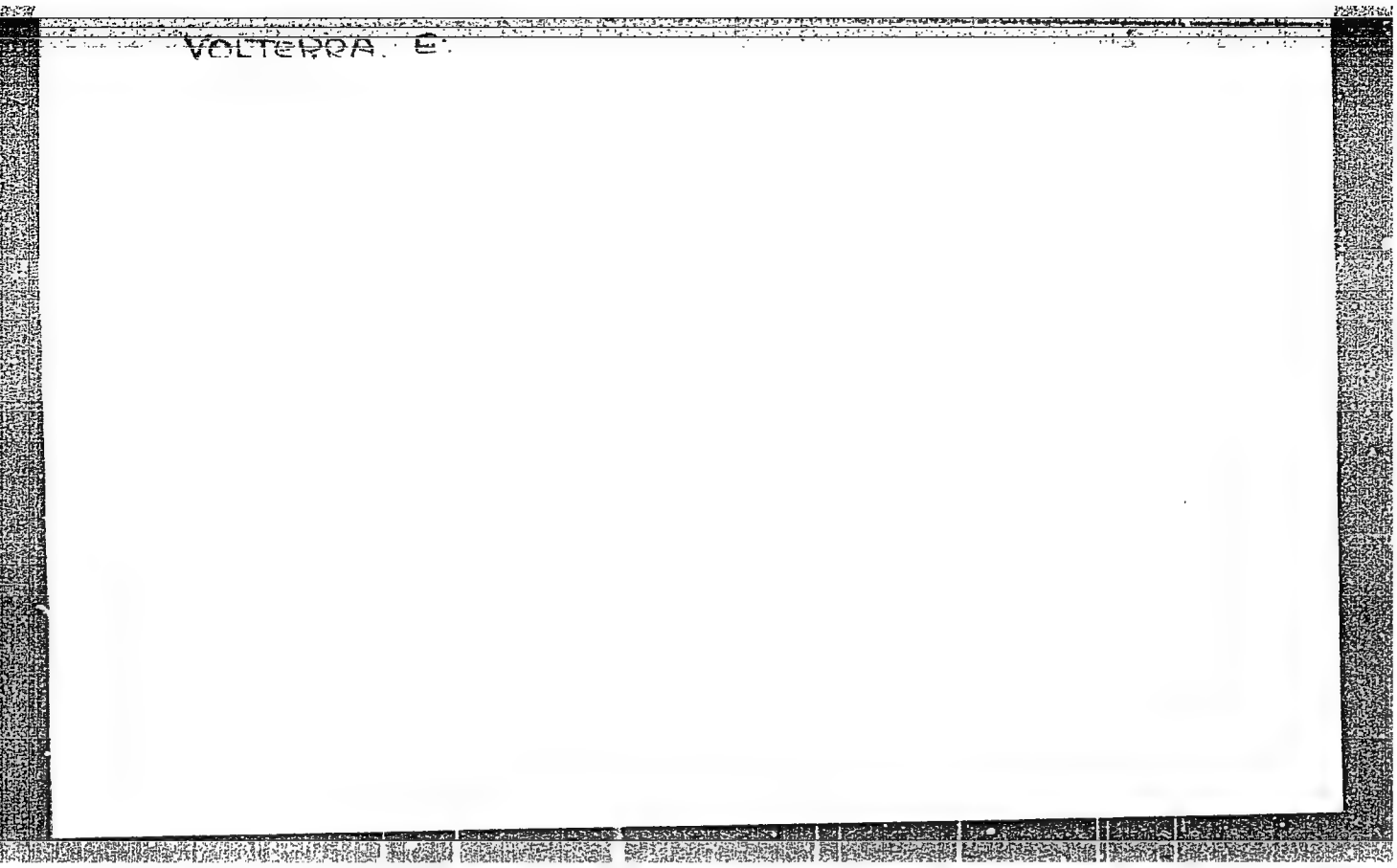

VOL'TMAN, K.

VOL'TMAN, K. [Voltmanis, K.]

Emigrant falsehood and Soviet reality. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no.1:48-53 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Predsedatel' Latviyskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov. (Latvians)

V[illegible], K.

Trade-Unions - Latvia

Daily attention to building up a trade-union core, V pom. profaktivu, 13, No. 7, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

VOL'TMAN, K., predsedatel'.

Latvian trade-unions' work with the masses in industry. Prof. soiuzy 8 no. 6:35-39 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Latviyskiy respublikanskiy sovet profsoyuzov. (Efficiency, Industrial)

SHMAL', G. (Kiyev); KRIVOSHEYEV, S. (Kirovogradskaya obl.); RAPCHINSKIY, A. (Dnepropetrovskaya obl.); SIMOROT, Z.; VOL'TMAN, V. (g.Kalyazin, Kalininskoy obl.); KOLGANOV, I., yurist

Replies to our readers. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.11:41 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Konsul'tant yuridicheskogo sektora Ukrainskogo repulikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Simorot).
(Wage payment systems) (Vacations, Employee)

VOL'TMAN, V. L.

5(1,3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3170

Fabrikant, Tamara L'vovna, and Vol'f Leonovich Vol'tman

Asbovinil i yego primeneniye v khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Asbovinyl and Its Utilization in the Chemical Industry) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 78 p. Errata slip inserted. (Series: Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, vyp. 11) 3,000 copies printed

Ed.: I.Ya. Klinov; Editorial Commission: N.A. Baklanov, V.Ye. Volodin, V.S. Kiselev (Chairman), I.Ya. Klinov, V.I. Kruchinin (Secretary), G.V. Sagalayev (Deputy Chairman), and P.G. Udyma.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for workers specializing in corrosion prevention and for design engineers of chemical and related industries

COVERAGE: This booklet deals with the prevention of corrosion and anticorrosive materials. It reviews physicochemical and mechanical properties of asbovinyl which is an anticorrosive mixture, the basic components of which are ethynol (divinyl acetylene), lacquer and asbestos. Methods for preparation of the

Card 1/5

Asbovinyl and Its Utilization (Cont.) SOV/3170

asbovinyl mixture and the utilization of this mixture as a protective material against corrosion are briefly outlined and safety techniques during production are reviewed. Chemical resistance of different types of asbovinyl to corrosive agents is discussed. The experience of the industry in using asbovinyl mixture for the lining of various containers, filters, gas conduits, pipes, etc., is outlined. The procedure for using this mixture as a corrosion resistant material is explained as well as methods of storing, transporting, packing, etc. Studies of A.L. Klenbanskiy, I.M. Dolgopol'skiy and I.P. Shabodalov proved that asbovinyl mixture can be used successfully for protecting equipment of the chemical industry against corrosion. It is now widely used in Soviet industry. There are 16 references: 14 Soviet and 2 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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2-17-60

Card 5/5

VOL'TMAN, V.L.

LEVIT, L.B.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.; VOL'TMAN, V.L.

Lining digester boilers with corner tiles. Bum.prom. 32 no.6:20-22 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod (for Levit, Maksimov)
2.Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Vol'tman)
(Woodpulp industry--Equipment and supplies)

FABRIKANT, Tamara L'vovna; VOL'TMAN, Vol'f Leonovich; KLINOV, I.Ya., red.; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

["Asbovinyl" and its use in the chemical industry] Asbovinil i ego primenenie v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. I.IA.Klinova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1958. 78 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.11) (MIRA 12:3)

(Protective coatings) (Corrosion-resisting materials)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereal Crops. M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58559

Author : Kravchuk, L. I.; Vol'tovs'ka, O. B.; Gudz', G. A.; Dubinina, I. A.; Chekmar'ova, L. N.

Inst : Cherkask. Pedagogical Institute

Title : Preliminary Data on High Yielding Intervarieties of Hybrids of Corn, Produced at the Agrobiological Station of the Pedagogical Institute

Orig Pub : Nauk. Zap. Cherkas'k. derzh. ped. in-t, 1957, 11, 301-311

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

VOL'TOVSKIY, Boris Iovlevich [Vol'tovs'kyi, B.]; SKLYARENKO, O., red.; LYAMKIN, V., tekhn.red.

[Fulfill in good time the seven-year plan for animal husbandry; based on the practices of the party organization in Cherkassy Province] Semyrichku v haluzi tvarynnytstva - dostrokovo; z dosvidu roboty Cherkas'koi oblasnoi partiinoi organizatsii. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1960. 78 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Sekretar' Cherkasskogo oblastnogo komitota Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy (for Vol'tovskiy).
(Stock and stockbreeding)

VOLTR

Czechoslovakia / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No. 2, 1958, 4331

Author : Voltr, Toushek, Toushkova

Title : On the Chemistry of Ferrates. I. Note On the Analysis of Ferrates

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No. 1, 30-34

Abstract: The arsenite and gasometric methods for the ferrates determination are described. Approximately 0.1 g of the material to be analysed is dissolved in 10 ml of an 0.2 N alkaline solution of the arsenite. The resulting solution is acidified with a mixture of 30 ml water and 15 ml. concentrated HCL, and made up with water to 250 ml. To that, 10 ml. of the

Card 1/2

VOLTR, J.

Calculating capacity, efficiency, and time in jigger dyeing. p. 310. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

VOLTRI, L.; LAANMAE, V.

Preliminary results of a combined test feeding of bacon hogs. p. 312.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Tochnikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb 1960

Uncl.

VOLTRI, L

If, and how much, should pasture be used for bacon hogs? p. 408

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow I Technikow Sanitarnych Orgrzewnictwa i Garownictwa) Warszawa, Poland
Vol.13, no.9, Sept. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

VOLTRI, L.; LAANMAE, V.

Replacing skimmed milk by hay flour in the feed rations of bacon hogs. p. 21

SOTSILISTLIK POLLUMJANDUS. POLLUMJANDUS MINISTEERIUM.
Tallin, Hungary. No. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11
November 1959.

Uncl.

VOLTRI, L.; LAANMAE, V.

Dry feed mixtures for use in automatic feeders. p. 65

SOTSILKTLIK POLLUMJANDUS. POLLUMJANDUS MINISTEERIUM.
Tallin, Hungary. No. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11
November 1959.

Uncl.

VOLTRI, L.

Make the work of swine caretakers easier.

p. 472 (Sotsialistlik Pollumajandus. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957. Tallinn, Estonia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

LAANMYAE, Vambola Eduardovich [Laanmäe, V.E.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VOL'TRI, Leonikhard Yur'yevich [Voltri, L.J.], nauchnyy sotrudnik; KATSNEL'SON, S.M., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

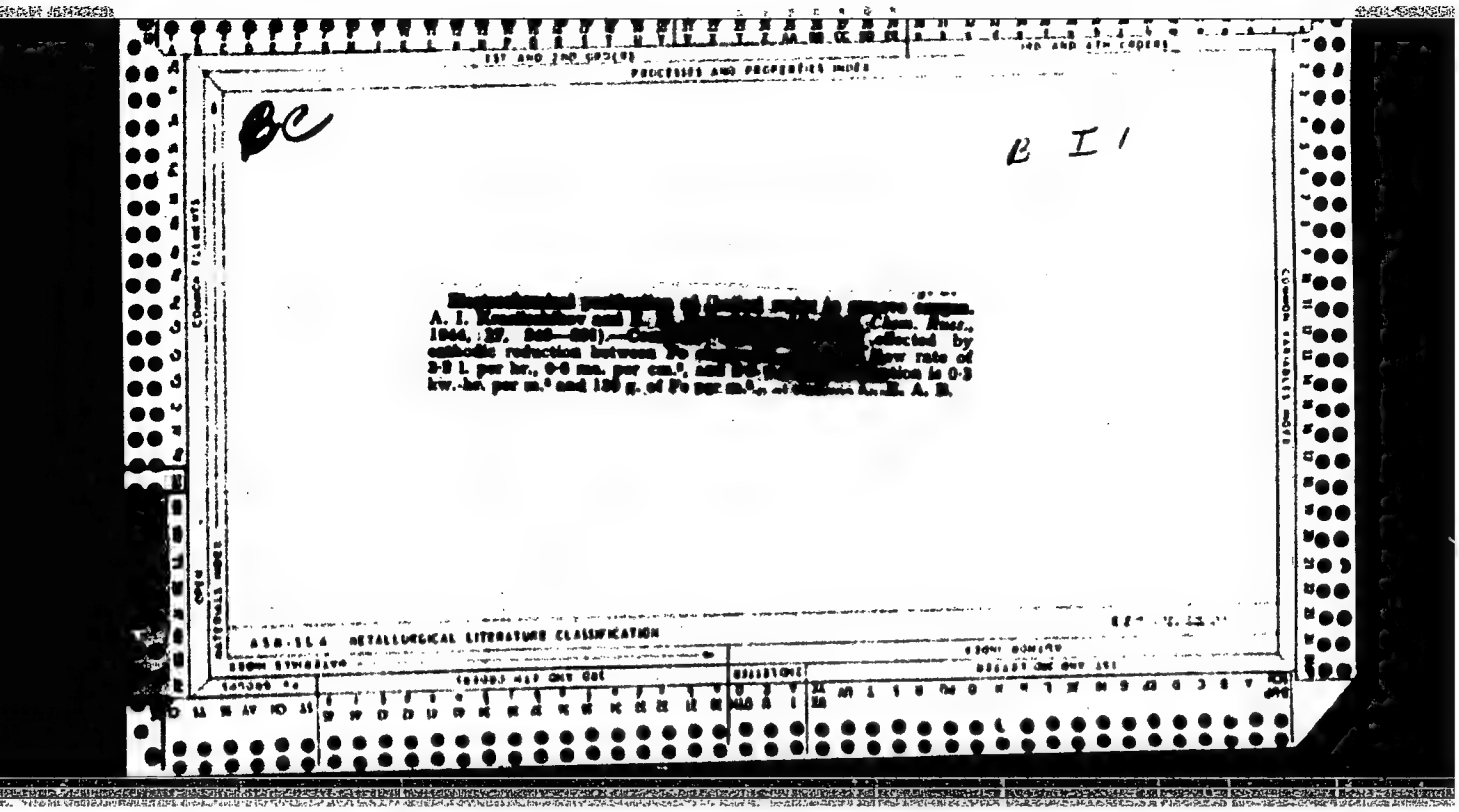
[Fattening meat-type swine; practices of Estonian collective and state farms] Bekonnyi otkorm svinei; iz opyta kolkhozov i sovkhozov Estonskoi SSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.3). (MIRA 14:2)

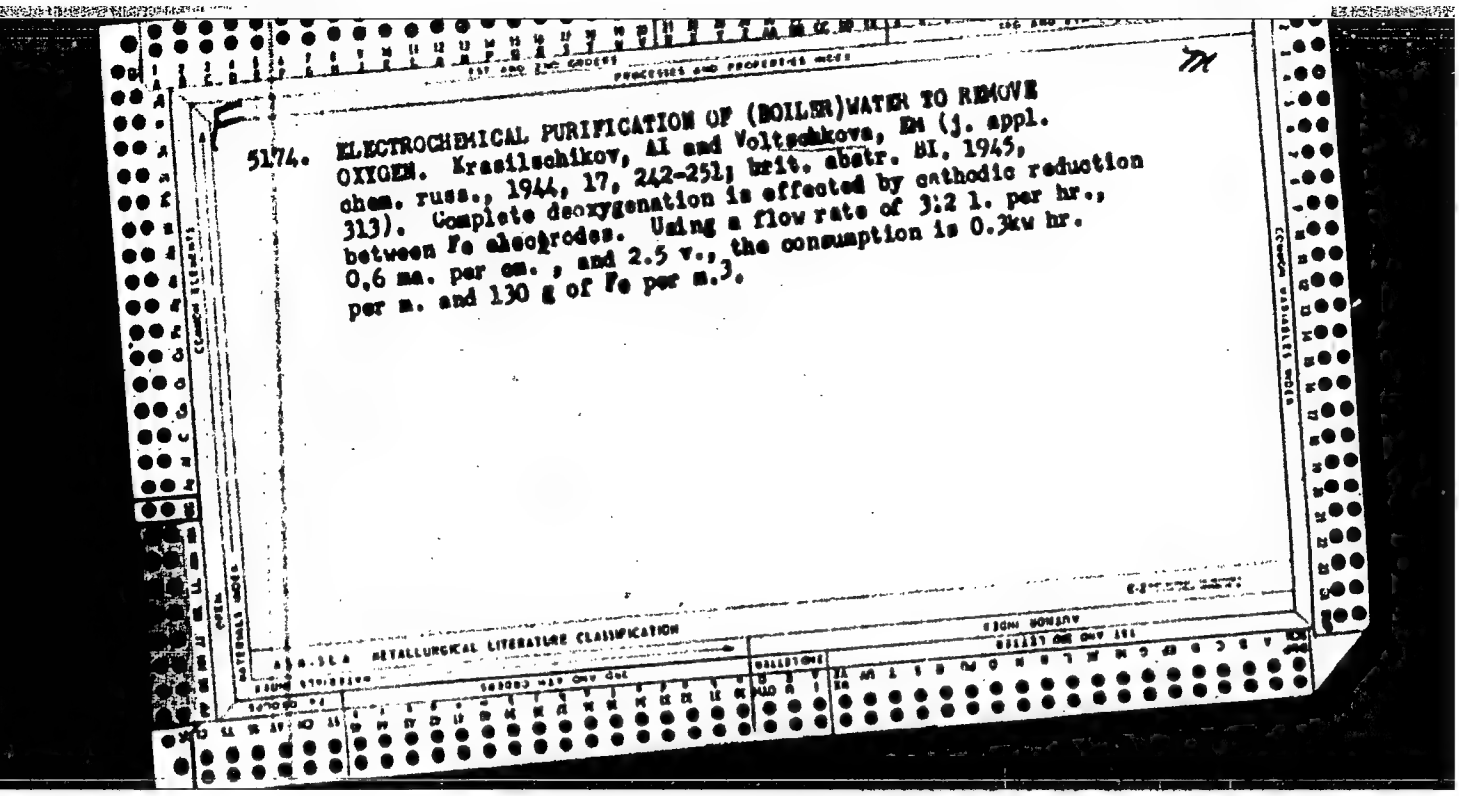
(Estonia--Swine--Feeding and feeds)

VOL'TRI, L. Yu., Cand Agr Sci -- "Practical and hygienic methods of feeding and maintaining young pigs under conditions of the ESSR." Tartu, 1961. (Min of Agr ESSR. Estonian Agr Acad) (KL, 8-61, 253)

VOL,TS.M.

Synthetic powder instead of lead-tin solders. Obm.tekh. opyt.na avt.transp. no.3:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Solder and soldering)





5174. ELECTROCHEMICAL PURIFICATION OF (BOILER)WATER TO REMOVE OXYGEN. Krasilschikov, AI and Voltschkova, EN (j. appl. chem. russ., 1944, 17, 242-251; brit. abstr. BI, 1945, 313). Complete deoxygenation is effected by cathodic reduction between Fe electrodes. Using a flow rate of 3.2 l. per hr., 0,6 ma. per cm. , and 2.5 v., the consumption is 0.3kw hr. per m. and 130 g of Fe per m.3.

VOL'TSINGER, N.Ye.; SIMUNI, L.M.

Numerical integration of shallow water equations for purposes of forecasting Leningrad floods. Trudy GOIN no.74:33-44 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Differential equations)
(Leningrad—Flood forecasting)

VOL'TSINGER, N.Ye.; LABZOVSKIY, N.A.; PYASKOVSKIY, R.V.

Numerical calculation of rises of sea level at Leningrad. Trudy GOIN no.81:14-36 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VOL'TSKAYA, I.I. (Leningrad, prospekt M. Gor'kogo, 65-2, kv.7-a)

Calculi of the bile duct. Vest. khir. 92 no.3:73-79 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. P.N. Napalkov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VOLTYANSKIY, V. G.

"O Vlokheniyakh Poliedrov v Evnlidovi Prostranstva"

Report submitted for Symposium on General Topology and its relations to modern Analysis and Algebra, Prague, 1-8 Sep 61

VOLOBRINSKIY, S. D.; SHELESHKOV, K. K.

Electric Railroads

Conference and seminar on new engineering methods on electric railroads.
Elektrichestvo no. 9, 1952.

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, December 1952. Uncl.

29468
S/137/61/000/008/026/037
A060/A101

18.1111

AUTHORS: Volubuyev, I. V., Ryaguzova, S. A.

TITLE: Influence of hardening temperature upon the mechanical properties of manganese steel containing niobium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 7, abstract 8I50, ("Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta.", 1960, 15, 111-114)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out on specimens of steel with the following composition (in %): 45Г2 (4502) - C 0.5, Mn 1.93, Si 0.25, P 0.035, S 0.035; 45Г2Б15 (4502B15) - C 0.51, Mn 2.05, Si 0.33, Nb 0.15, P 0.054, S 0.014; 45Г2Б30 (4502B30) - C 0.46, Mn 2.04, Si 0.47, Nb 0.30, P 0.049, S 0.009. Mn-steel complementarily alloyed with Nb has higher σ_b and σ_s than steel without Nb. The hardening temperatures for Mn-steel with Nb may be recommended as 1,000°C, since hardening from this temperature with subsequent high tempering yields the best combination of strength and ductility. There are 5 references.

R. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

VOLOBUYEV, P.

Features of the decay of monopoly capitalism in Russia. Vop. ekon. no.2:60-70 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Russia--Economic conditions--History)

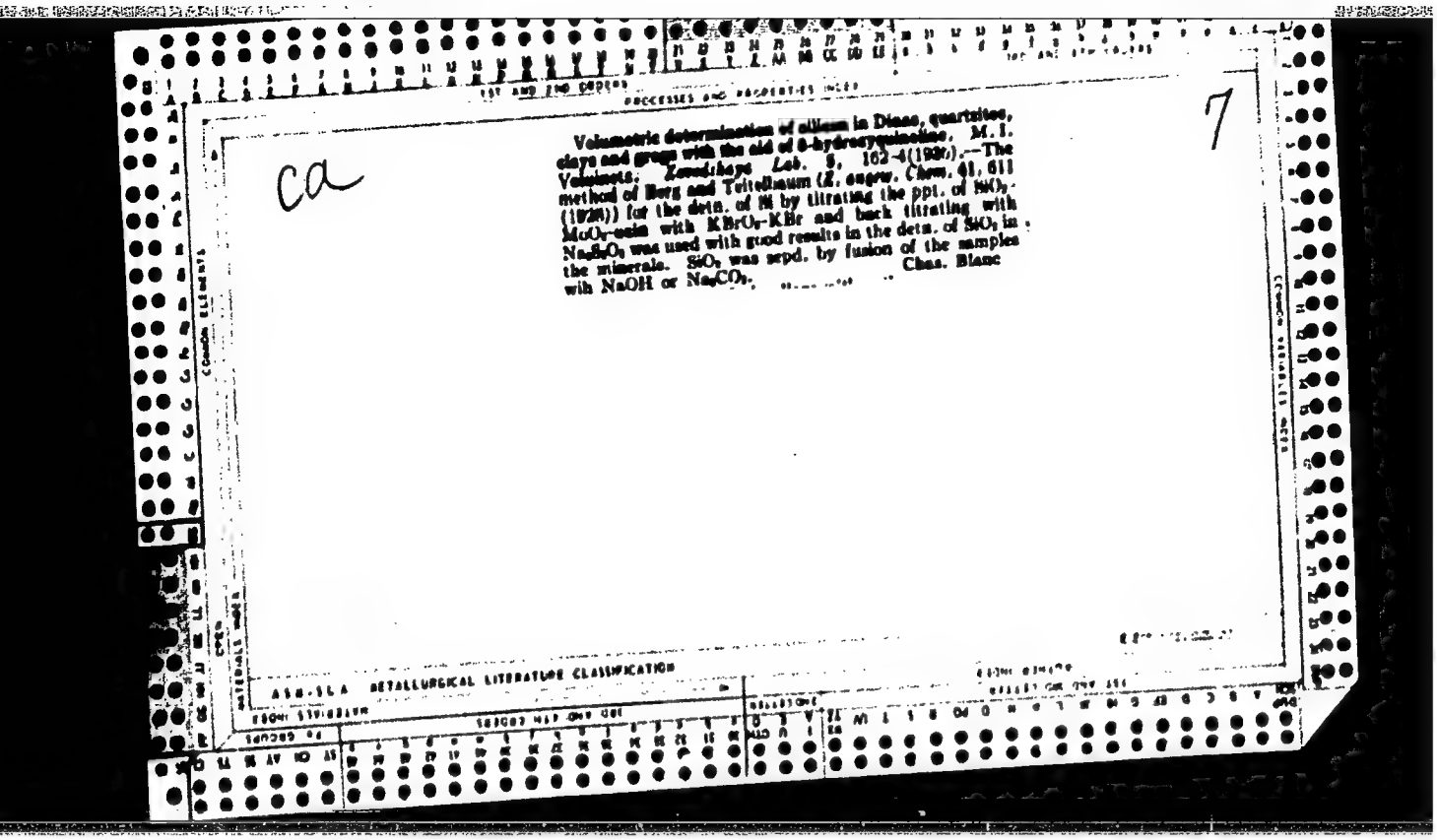
VOLUBUYEV, S.A.; KOCHUBEY, I.M.; BONDARENKO, P.O.; IZMAYLOV, V.G., inzhener; DOTSENKO, M., redaktor; VUYEK, M., tekhnichniy redaktor.

[Contimuous-sequence method in plastering work] Potokovo-rozchlenovanyi metod shtukaturnykh robit. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn. lit-ry URSR, 1954. 61 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Plastering)

VOLUBUYEV, V. R.

"Soils and Climate," a paper presented at the 6th International Soil Science Congress, Paris, 28 Aug to 8 Sep 56

Library Branch #5



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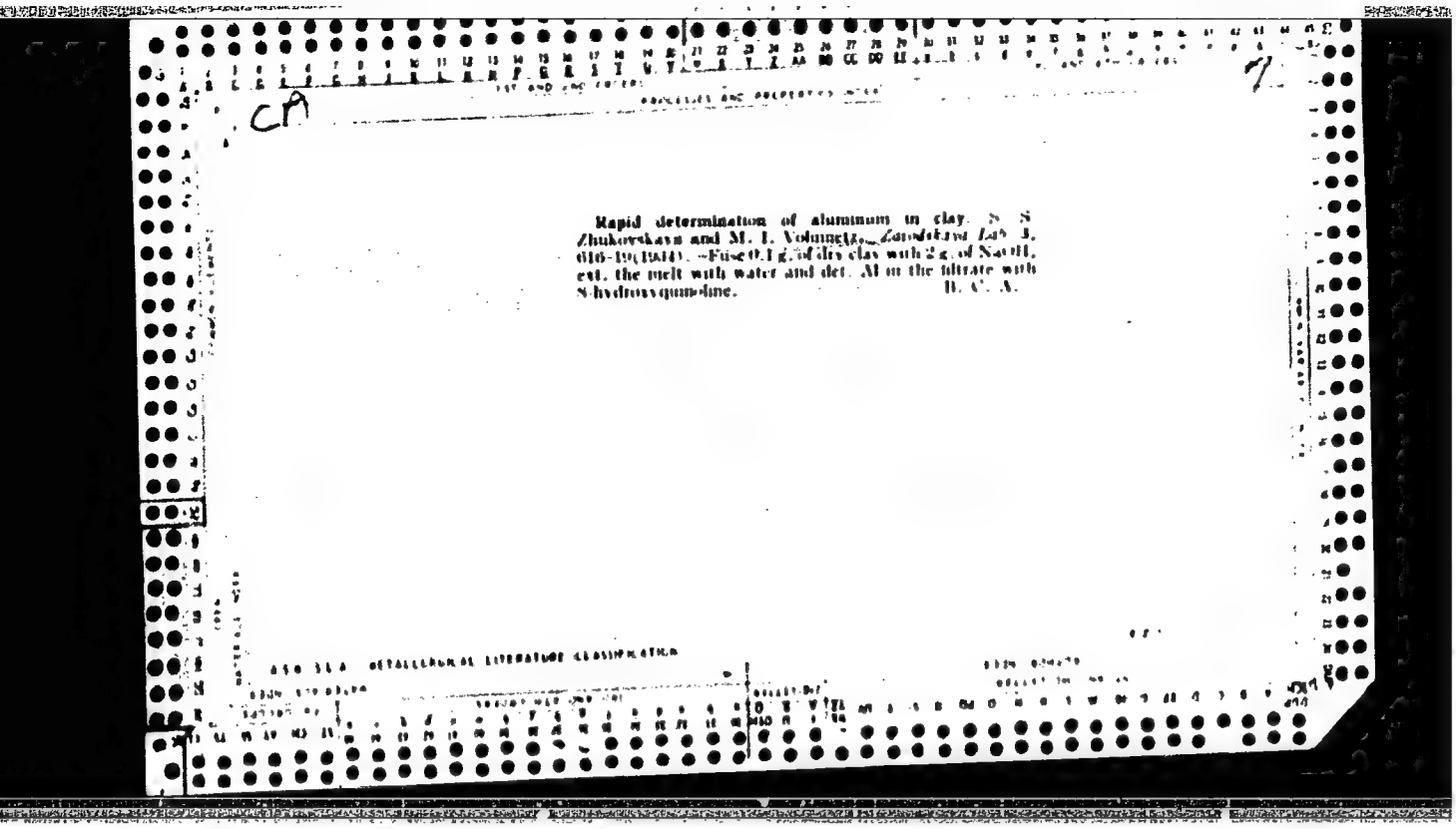
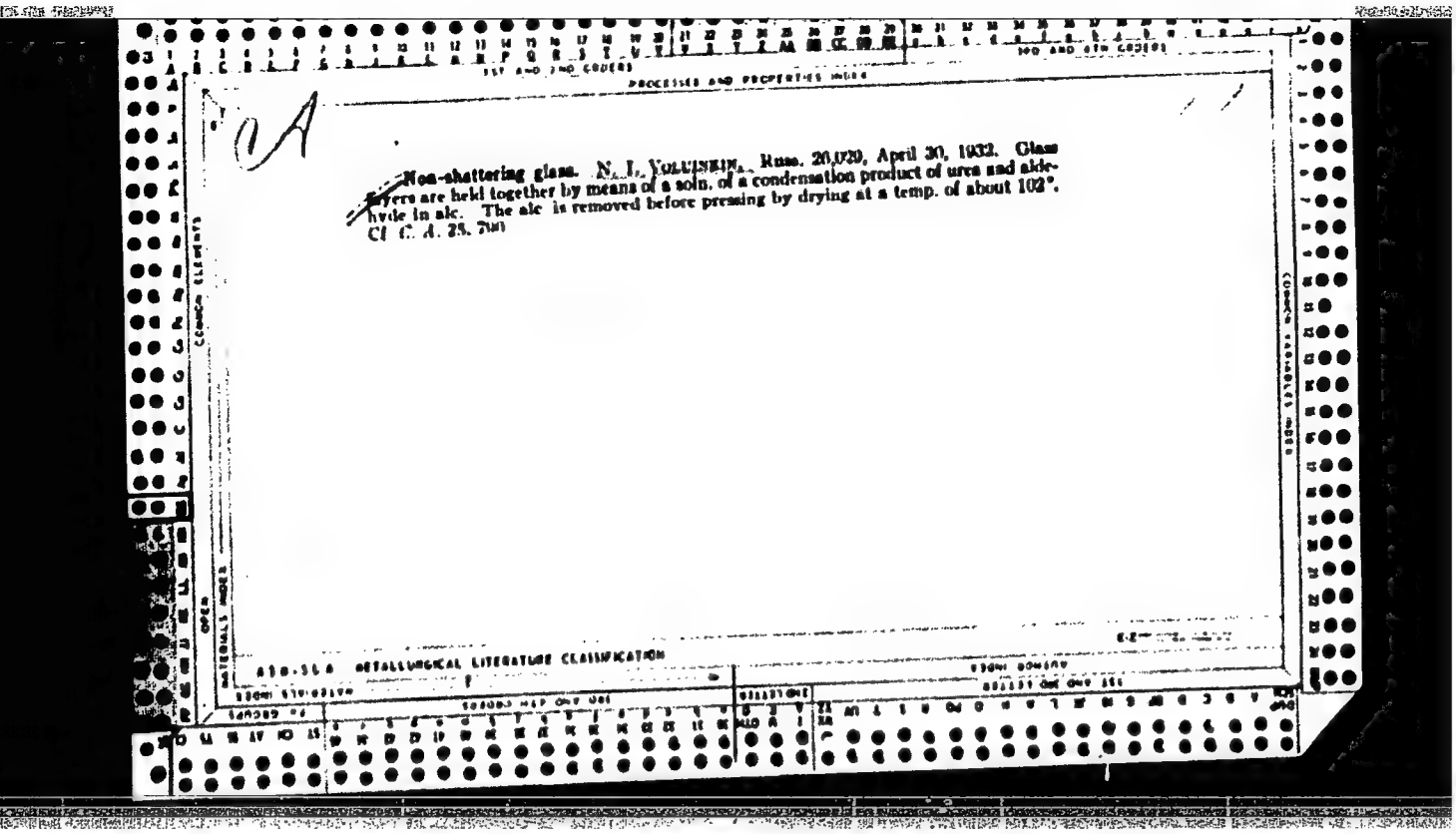
7

Volumetric determination of silicon in Diase, quartzites, clays and grogs with the aid of 8-hydroxyquinoline. M. I. Volynets. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 162-4(1939).—The method of Borg and Tritschmann (*Z. angew. Chem.* 41, 611 (1928)) for the detn. of Si by titrating the ppt. of SiO_2·MoO_3·oxin with $KBrO_3$-KBr and back titrating with $Na_2S_2O_3$ was used with good results in the detn. of SiO_2 in the minerals. SiO_2 was sepd. by fusion of the samples with NaOH or Na_2CO_3. Chas. Blanc

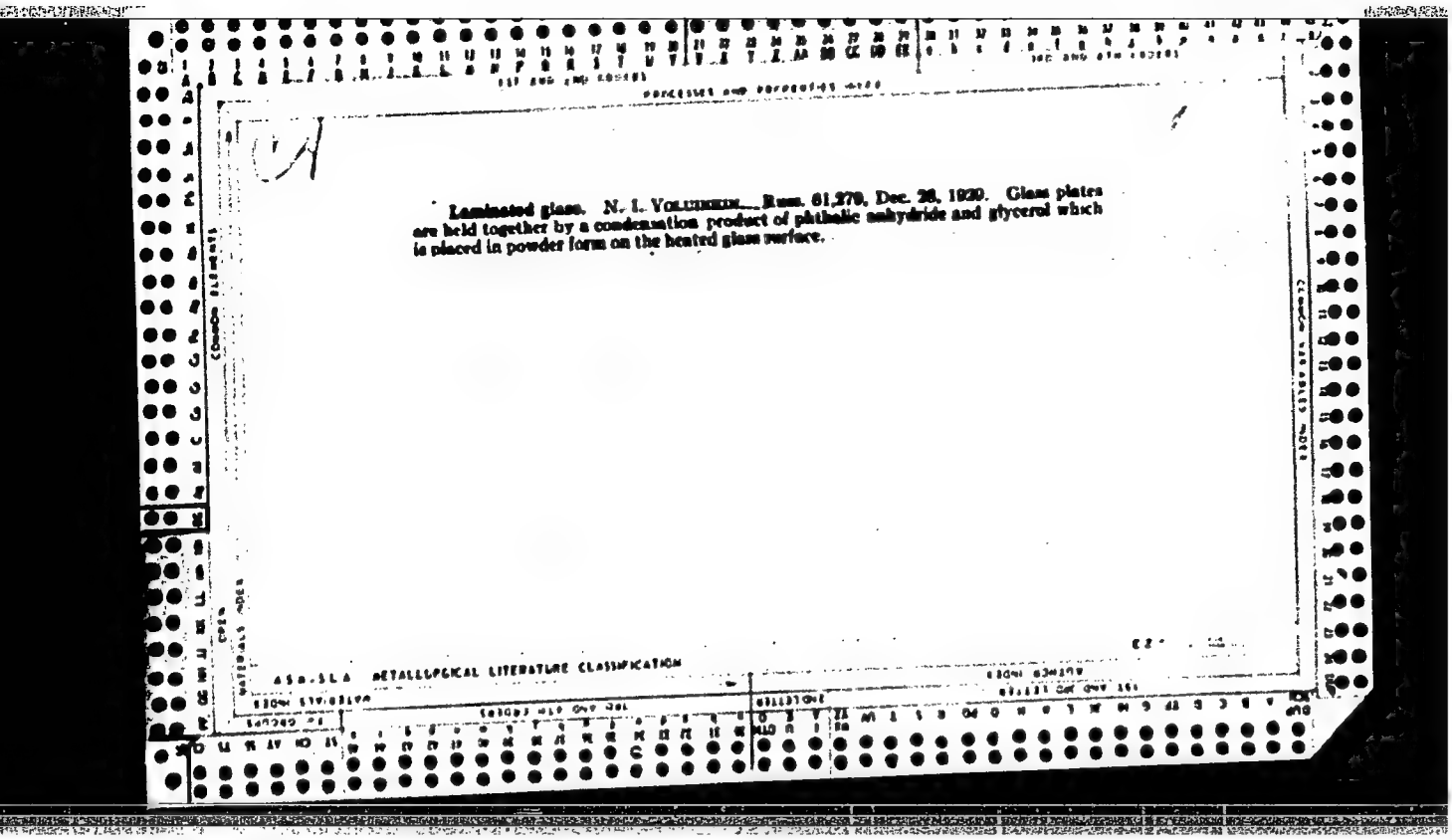


Rapid determination of aluminum in clay. N. S. Zhukovskaya and M. I. Volnuga. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 616-19(1934). —Fuse 0.1 g. of dry clay with 2 g. of Na$_2$O$_2$, ext. the melt with water and det. Al in the filtrate with 8-hydroxyquinoline. B. C. A.

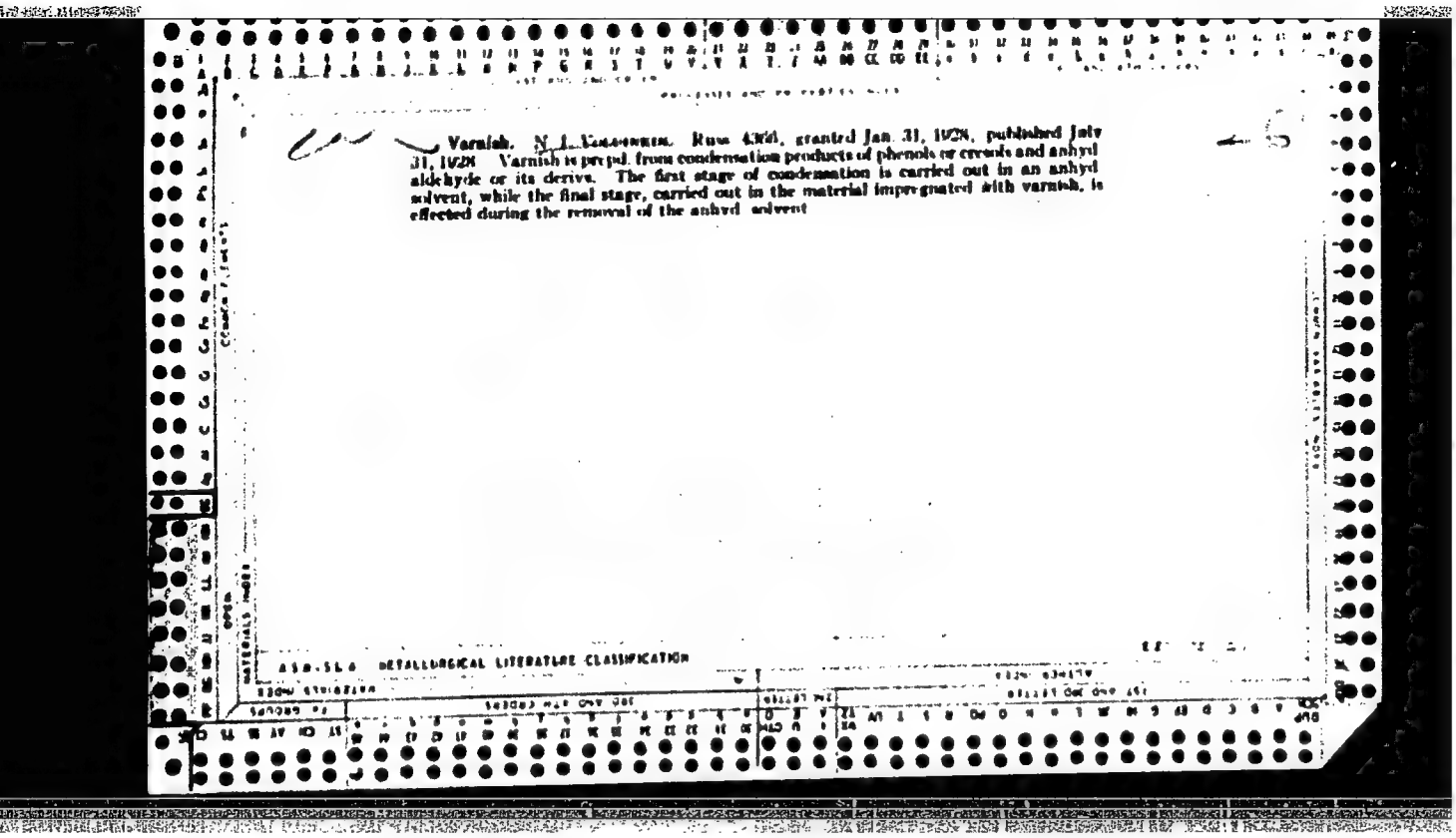


A

Non-shattering glass. N. I. Yolkin, Russ. 20,029, April 30, 1932. Glass layers are held together by means of a soln. of a condensation product of urea and aldehyde in alc. The alc is removed before pressing by drying at a temp. of about 102°.
Cl. C. A. 25, 7001

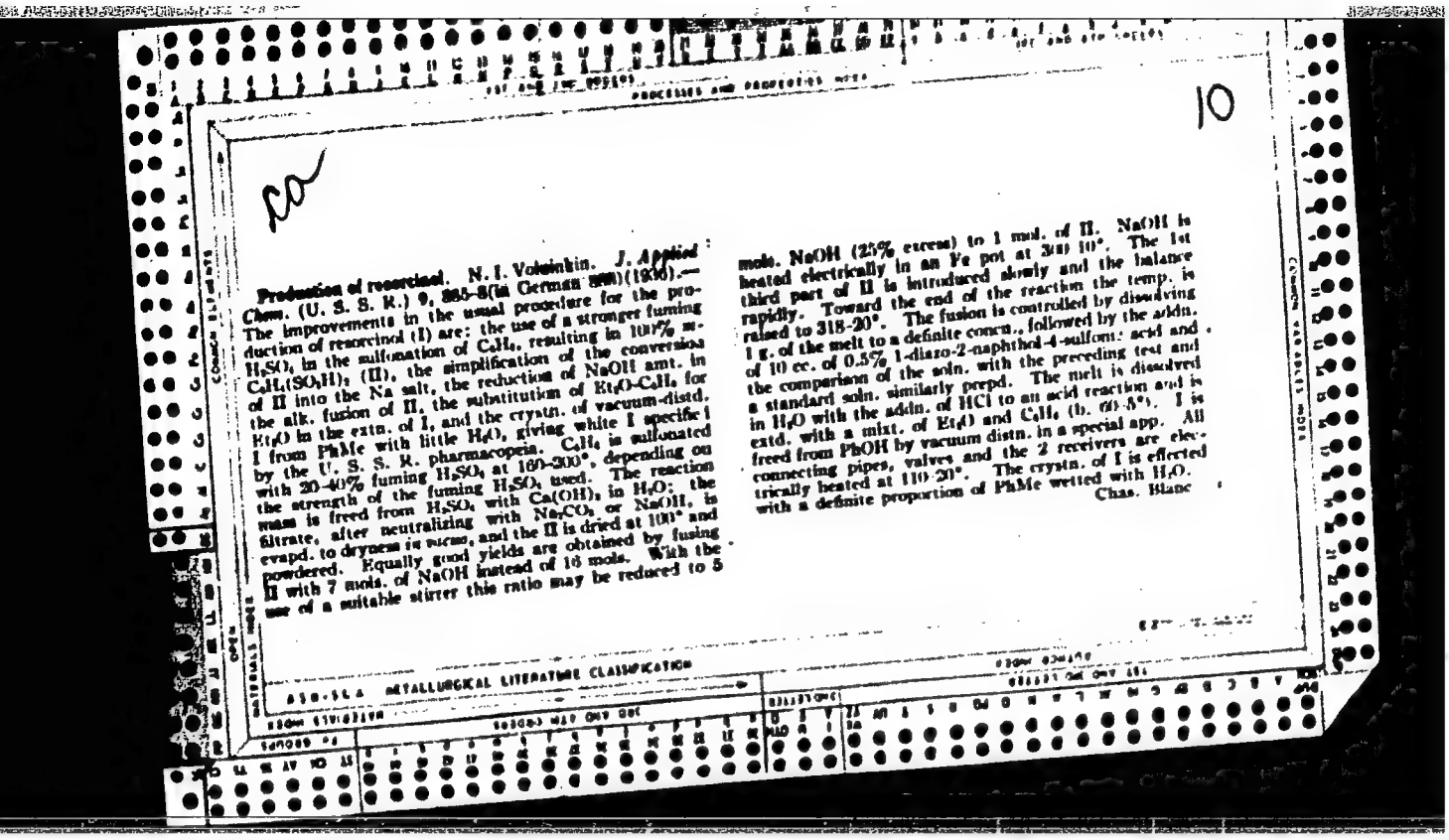


Laminated glass. N. I. VOLLERSEN. Russ. 61,270, Dec. 28, 1939. Glass plates are held together by a condensation product of phthalic anhydride and glycerol which is placed in powder form on the heated glass surface.



Varnish. N. J. [illegible]. Russ 4360, granted Jan. 31, 1928, published July 31, 1928. Varnish is prepd. from condensation products of phenols or cresols and anhyd aldehyde or its derivs. The first stage of condensation is carried out in an anhyd solvent, while the final stage, carried out in the material impregnated with varnish, is effected during the removal of the anhyd solvent

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



10

Production of resorcinol. N. I. Volosinkin. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 885-8(in German 888)(1936).—The improvements in the usual procedure for the production of resorcinol (I) are: the use of a stronger fuming H_2SO_4 in the sulfonation of C_6H_6, resulting in 100% $C_6H_4(SO_3H)_2$ (II), the simplification of the conversion of II into the Na salt, the reduction of NaOH amt. in the alk. fusion of II, the substitution of Et_2O-C_6H_6 for Et_2O in the extn. of I, and the crystn. of vacuum-distd. I from PhMe with little H_2O, giving white I specific by the U. S. S. R. pharmacopeia. C_6H_6 is sulfonated with 20-40% fuming H_2SO_4 at 160-300°, depending on the strength of the fuming H_2SO_4 used. The reaction mass is freed from H_2SO_4 with $Ca(OH)_2$ in H_2O; the filtrate, after neutralizing with Na_2CO_3 or NaOH, is evapd. to dryness in vacuo, and the II is dried at 100° and powdered. Equally good yields are obtained by fusing II with 7 mols. of NaOH instead of 16 mols. With the use of a suitable stirrer this ratio may be reduced to 5 mols. NaOH (25% excess) to 1 mol. of II. NaOH is heated electrically in an Fe pot at 300-10°. The 1st third part of II is introduced slowly and the balance rapidly. Toward the end of the reaction the temp. is raised to 318-20°. The fusion is controlled by dissolving 1 g. of the melt to a definite concn., followed by the addn. of 10 cc. of 0.5% 1-diazo-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid and the comparison of the soln. with the preceding test and a standard soln. similarly prepd. The melt is dissolved in H_2O with the addn. of HCl to an acid reaction and is extd. with a mixt. of Et_2O and C_6H_6 (b. 60-5°). I is freed from PhOH by vacuum distn. in a special app. All connecting pipes, valves and the 2 receivers are electrically heated at 110-20°. The crystn. of I is effected with a definite proportion of PhMe wetted with H_2O.

Chas. Blanc

VOLUNTARU, A.

Retrospective view on the revision of standards for analyzing methods of solid fuel. p. 132.
(Standardizarea, Vol. 9, No. 3, Mar. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

VOLUNTARU, A; ORNSTEIN, H.

The standardization of tensio-active products.

P. 560 (STANDARDIZAREA) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

VOINITCH, I.

VOINITCH, I. New methods of analysing in the petroleum industry. p. 18. Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1956. INDUSTRIA PETROLULUI. Bucuresti, Rumania.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 6 June 1956

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Fats, oils, waxes, soaps, detergents, substances, flotoreagent H-25

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 41175

Author : Voluntaru, Ornshtoyn.

Inst : Not given

Titlo : Standardization of surface active agents

Orig Pub : Standardizarea, 1957, 9, No 11, 560-562.

Abstract : In reviewing the existing standards and norms of surface active agents with the purpose to eliminate the imperfections of the system, it has been recommended that the surface active agents be divided into groups and sub-groups according to their chemical composition. Appropriate nomenclature should be employed.

Card 1/1

19

Vol 05K6107

FD-3313

USSR/Medicine - Toxicoinfection

Card 1/1 : Pub 148-9/24

Author : Volus'ko, D. F.

Title : A study of food toxicoses and toxicoinfections and their prevention (Author's Abstract)

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 10, 46, Oct 1955

Abstract : Two instances of food toxicoses from contaminated beef and one from preserved fish are discussed. Proper handling of foodstuffs is recommended as a means of preventing food toxicoses. No references are cited.

Institution : Mogilevskaya Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station (Head Physician-A. N. Bakalov)

Submitted : March 29, 1955

VOLUS'KO, D.F.,

Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:122-126 J1'58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Mogilevskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(MICROBIOLOGY, appar. & instruments.
portable electric thermostat for microbiol. investigation in rural cond. (Rus))

VOLUISKAIA, E. N.

"Spectrophotometry of biuret complexes as a method for investigations of proteins and peptides. Part 16. Comparative activity of copper, nickel, and cobalt during the formation of the biuret complex of tripeptide (glygyl)," Plekhan, M. I., Voluiskaia, E. N. (p. 343)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1953, Volume No. 23, No.2.

COUNTRY : ROMANIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68937

AUTHOR : Vancea, M.; Volusnive, M.
INSTITUTE : Rumanian Academy
TITLE : Analysis for "Systox"

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cecetari chim. Acad. RPR, Fil. Cluj, 1958, 9, No 1-4, 171-176

ABSTRACT : Content of the thyole isomer "systox" in the technical grade product is determined by iodometric titration after the hydrolysis of 0.1-0.5 gr of a substance with 25 ml KOH (acid) (3 hours at 125°) performed in a special apparatus. -- A. Granov

Card: 1/1

RUMANIA/Analytic Chemistry - Analysis if Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46413

- dithizone (chloroform solution) - color from green into stable light gray, which corresponds to the start of the formation of the chelate of Bi with dithizone after the quantitative precipitation of $BiPO_4$. The titration method of PO_4^{3-} with $Bi(NO_3)_3$ is similar in general with the titration method of PO_4^{3-} by $(CH_3COO)_2Pb$ solution described in the report I (RZhKhim, 1958, 43051.)

Card 2/2

17

VOLUSNIUC, M.; VANCEA, M.

Contributions to the study of Systox. p. 171.

Academia Republicii Populare Romino. Filiala Cluj. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE. Cluj, Romania. Vol. 9, no. 1/4, Jan./Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

VANCEA, Marin; VOLUSNIUC, Maria

Rapid gravimetric determination of bismuth as bismuth oxalate. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 10 no.2:283-286 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Academia R.P.R. - Filiala Cluj, Instiutul de chimie.
(Bismuth oxalate) (Bismuth) (Oxalic acid)
(Nitric acid)

VOLUSNIUC, M.;VANCEA, M.

A rapid gravimetric method of determining lead as lead phosphate. p. 155.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Filiala Cluj. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE. Cluj, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 1/4, Jan./Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43051.

Author : Vancea Marin, Volusniuc Maria.
Inst : Rumanian Academy.
Title : Direct Titrimetric Determination of Phosphates. I.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No 1-2, 85-88.

Abstract: PO_4^{3-} is titrated with a solution of $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ at pH 2-3 in the presence of dithizone as an indicator for Pb^{2+}. 0.05 - 0,1 g of the phosphate being analyzed are dissolved in 10 ml of water, there are added 2-3 ml of buffer solution (6 ml glacial CH_3COOH + 13.6 g CH_3COONa in 1 liter of solution), 1 ml of freshly prepared chloroform solution of dithizone

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RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43051.

(0.05 g in 100 ml), and titration is carried out with 0.05 N solution of $(CH_3COO)_2Pb$ to the first change in color of the solution from green to violet. Determination error does not exceed 0.5%. The method is suitable for series analyses of phosphate fertilizers.

Card : 2/2

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. E-2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 7, 1959, No. 23080

AUTHOR : Vancea, M.; Volusniuc, M.
INST. : Rumanian Academy
TITLE : Analysis of Superphosphates. III. Titrimetric Determination of Phosphorus Available to Plants According to the Reaction of Formation of Lead Phosphate in the Presence of Dithizone as Indicator.
ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR. Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No 3-4, 261-264; 265-268
ABSTRACT : III. For determination of P in superphosphate use is made of the method previously developed by the authors, which is based on titration of PO_4^{3+} with a solution of $Pb(CH_3CO_2)_2$ in acetic acid medium using dithizone as an indicator (RZhKhim, 1958, 43051). The SO_4^{2-} ions which interfere with the titration are first precipitated with a solution of $Ba(NO_3)_2$. Excess Ba^{2+}, in an acetic acid medium, is not precipitated by PO_4^{3-} ions and consequently does not interfere with determination of P. To 10-20 ml mixed aqueous and acetic acid extract of superphosphate (preceding abstact) are added 5 ml acetate buffer solution (0.1 N CH_3COOH + 0.1 N CH_3COONa, 1:1), 3 ml saturated solution $Ba(NO_3)_2$

CARD: 1/4

ABS. JOUR.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and 1 ml 0.01% chloroform solution of dithizone, and PO_4^{3-} is titrated with 0.05 N solution of $Pb(CH_3CO_2)_2$.

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2

CARD: 3/4

* Formation of Bismuth Phosphate in the Presence of Dithizone as Indicator.

E-25

COUNTRY : Rumania E-2
CATEGORY : Analytic Chemistry.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 7, 1959, No. 23080

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution changes to a light gray. Titer of the $Bi(NO_3)_3$ solution is determined with chemically pure KH_2PO_4 under analogous conditions. Communication II see RZhKhim, 1958, 46413. -- B. Marcle.

CARD: 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860730001-5

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43052.

Author : Vancea Marin, Volusniuc Maria.
Inst : Rumanian Academy.
Title : Gravimetric Method of Determination of Phosphate-Ion as Lead Phosphate.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No 1-2, 93-96.

Abstract: Description of a method based on precipitation of PO_4^{3-} in the form of $Pb_3(PO_4)_2$ at pH 2.3. In determining PO_4^{3-}, 0.05-0.1 g of the monophosphate being analyzed are dissolved in 20 ml water, 1-2 ml of a buffer solution (6 ml concentrated CH_3COOH + 13.6 g CH_3COONa per liter) are added, the mixture

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43052.

is heated to boiling, and hot 0.05 N $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ is added, dropwise with continuous stirring, until complete precipitation has occured, after which the precipitate is allowed to settle to the botton of the beaker on a water bath. The precipitate is filtered off, washed with 0.3% solution of CH_3COOH, dried, calcined at 600-700° and weighed as $Pb_3(PO_4)_2$. The described method yields results that are comparable with those of the pyrophosphate or of the phosphoro-molybdenum methods and is suitable for determination of available P_2O_5 in natural phosphates and in superphosphates.

VOLUSNIUS M.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24829

Author : Vancea, M., Liteanu, C., Volusnius, M.

Inst : Rumanian Academy.

Title : New Rapid Method of Gravimetric Determination of Phosphate Ion.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1956, 7, No 1-4, 101-110

Abstract : PO_4^{3-} is determined by precipitation in the form of $BiPO_4$ in nitric acid solution at pH 0.6-0.7. Ca^{2+}, Fe^{3+} and Al^{3+} do not interfere with the determination. 0.1-0.2 g KH_2PO_4 are dissolved in 50 ml water, heated to boiling, 0.5 ml of 68% HNO_3 are added, and then, dropwise and with stirring, a solution of $Bi(NO_3)_3$ containing

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17

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; ISHUTIN, V.V.

Results of the regional seismic studies in the central Kara-Kum.
Trudy VNIGNI no.35:162-166 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kara Kum--Seismic prospecting)

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.

Seismic investigations along the regional base profile Amu Darya (Karabekaul) - Nura-Tau (Koytash). Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:28-32 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii pri Prezidiume AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Uzbekistan--Seismic prospecting)

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.

Using seismic methods in prospecting for oil and gas deposits in the Fergana Valley. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.1:18-25 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Uzbekneftegeofizika.
(Fergana--Seismic prospecting)

GODIN, Yu.N., akademik; VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.

Seismic investigations of the earth's crust in the Bukhara region of the Uzbek SSR. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.5:1069-1072 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. 2. AN Turkmenskoy SSR (for Godin).
(Bukhara--Seismic waves)

GODIN, Yu.N., akademik; VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.

Seismic investigation of the earth's crust in the region of the Fergana intermontane trough. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1398-1401 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Uzbekskiy geofizicheskiy trest i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. 2. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR (for Godin).
(Fergana--Seismometry)

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.

Conditions for seismic prospecting in the Fergana Valley.
Razved. i prom. geofiz. no. 35:73-77 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Fergana--Seismic prospecting)

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.

Laboratory use of the controlled directional sensitivity method in interpreting the materials of deep seismic soundings. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.36:8-13 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Seismic prospecting)

VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; ISHUTIN, V.V.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.[illegible]; CHAMO, S.S.

Regional geophysical studies in central Asia and their further trends. Sov.geol. 6 no.12:112-117 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya sredneaziatskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya kontory "Spetsgeofizika" i Uzbekskiy geofizicheskiy trest.

ACC NR: AT6028367 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0026/0032

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, B. S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Tal'-Virskiy, B. B.; Shraybman, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust and upper mantle of the main geostructural zones of western Soviet Central Asia

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, Earth crust, ~~Mohorovicic discontinuity~~, gravity anomaly, basement, meganticline megasyncline, upper mantle, MOHOROVICIC DISCONTINUITY / WESTERN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

ABSTRACT: Three different zones distinguished in western Soviet Central Asia are as follows: an area of recent contrasting movements of Tien Shan, the Epihercynian platform and the Kopet-Dag foredeep. These zones include major structural features of the first order, such as arches and depressions in the platform and meganticlines and magasynclines in Tien Shan.. The data obtained from deep seismic sounding and seismological observations made it possible to estimate the crustal thickness of western Soviet Central Asia and to discover certain regularities in variation of the crustal thickness. In general, the data suggest that, in the orogenic area of Tien Shan, the crust is much thicker than within the platform. In addition, Tien Shan

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ACC NR: AT6028367

is characterized by higher gradients of crustal thickness variations and general geomorphic contrasts of the Moho discontinuity. Both in Tien Shan and within the platform, uplifted zones (positive structural featues) are characterized by smaller crustal thicknesses, and zones of depressions, by large thicknesses. The Moho discontinuity and the basement surface practically conform. The thickness of the crust changes mainly on account of the thickness of the overburden covering platform formations. At present the main source of information about the mantle structure is gravity data. However, its interpretation is complicated by the fact that gravity anomalies reflect the total effect of many factors, the most important of which are relief and petrographic nonuniformity of the basement, variations of the thickness of the crust and its layers and, finally, inhomogeneity of subcrustal material. Within Tien Shan and the Turaniam platform, local variations of the residual anomalies correspond to major structural featues of the first order, suggesting the presence of local inhomogeneous types of subcrustal masses in each of these area. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6009029 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/010/G003/G003

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, B.S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Tal'-Virskiy, B.B.; Shraybman, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: The structure of earth crust and the top mantle of the basic geostructural zones of Central Asia

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 10G13

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. resul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory, M., Nedra, 1965, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, earth crust structure, seismology, Central Asia, gravitation anomaly, ~~crust structure~~, Turan, ~~earth crust structure~~, Tyan'Shan' ~~crust structure, gravitation anomaly~~

ABSTRACT: In the present geological structure of Central Asia, there are regions related to the three basic geotectonic categories of continents, the Turanian epi-Hercynian platform, the alpine folds region of Kopet-Dag, and the orogenic region of Tyan'-Shan'. The relation between surface relief of the folded foundation, the thickness of the earth crust, and the relative density changes of the surface mantle of these regions is discussed. Seismological data indicate a correlation between the geotectonic state, the earth structure, and the character of the density changes of the subcrustal masses. To the Tyan'-Shan' orogenic region (relative to the Turanian platform) corresponds an increase in the crust thickness and a relatively smaller density of subcrustal masses.

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UDC 550.311:551.14

ACC NR: AR6009029

Besides, increased gradients of the earth crust thickness and a high contrast relief of the Mohorovicic surface characterize the Tyan'-Shan'. The Turanian platform and the Tyan'-Shan' are also substantially different in their gravitational characteristics. The gravitational anomaly decreases at the transition from the Turanian platform to the Tyan'-Shan'. [Translation].

SUB CODE: 08/ ~~SUBM DATE: None~~/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7010685 SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/66/000/012/0118/0123

AUTHOR: Rikhter, V. G.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.

ORG: VNII Geofizika

TITLE: Neotectonics as an index of anomalous crustal thicknesses

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 12, 1966, 118-123

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, upper mantle, lower mantle

SUB CODE: 08

ABSTRACT: R. M. Demenitskaya has demonstrated that the elevations of the earth's surface are in close functional dependence on the thickness of the earth's crust. Mathematically this relationship is expressed by the formula

$$H = 33\text{th}(0.38H-0.18)+38,$$

where H is the crustal thickness at a particular point, H is the elevation of the earth's surface above sea level, in km. However, it has been shown that many special curves intersect the generalized R. M. Demenitskaya curve or run parallel to it. In this refinement of that author's work, the authors consider points not falling on this generalized curve (characterizing isostatic equilibrium of the crust) to be anomalous, and seek to interpret

UDC: 551.241

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7010685

their pattern. However, instead of using heights of relief, as in earlier studies, the authors now use the amplitudes of the most recent tectonic movements. The analysis of thicknesses of the crust and the amplitudes of these recent vertical tectonic movements, illustrated in this paper, revealed a close dependence between the latter and anomalous deviations in crustal thickness. It is concluded that deviations from the R. M. Demenitskaya curve in any direction characterize regions of recent uplifts or downwarpings, regardless of their genetic nature. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 40,291]

Card 2/2

AMURSKIY, G.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; GARETSKIY, R.G.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.

Basic tectonic elements in the western part of Central Asia. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.4:7-10 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza; IG AN SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya Sredne-Aziatskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya, kontora Spetsgeofizika.

VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Subsurface geology of the Fergana Valley according to geophysical data. Sov.geol. 5 no.1:156-160 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Fergana—Geology)

ACCESSION NR: AR4036339 S/0169/64/000/003/G004/G004

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Geofizika, Abs. 3G19

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Vol'vovskiy, B. S.

TITLE: Characteristics of the structure of the earth's crust in the western part of Soviet Central Asia (on the basis of data from integrated geophysical investigations)

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Tezisy* dokl. Soveshchaniya po probl. tektoniki. M., AN SSSR, 1962, 147-149

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geophysics, geophysical exploration, earth's crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity, seismology, crustal structure, deep seismic sounding gravimetry

TRANSLATION: On the basis of the structure of the earth's crust in Central Asia it is possible to define two zones: a western zone with relatively simple structure and an eastern zone which has a considerably more complex structure. In the eastern zone there is a deep downwarping of the Mohorovicic discontinuity

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in the Fergana depression, a decrease in crustal thickness in the bordering ranges and a plunging of the surface of the subcrustal layer toward the Pamir-Alay system. Individual uplifts are noted in the western zone against a background of smooth plunging of the Mohorovicic discontinuity in a southward direction. On the whole, within the Kopet-Dag and Pamir-Alay system there is an inverse relationship between the surface relief and the surface of the subcrustal layer, whereas in the mountain structures of the zone of renewed folding (Kuratinskiy, Ferganskiy, Turkestanskiy and Kuraminskiy Ranges) there is a direct relationship between the two forms of relief. Within the limits of a platform uplifted sectors of the crust correspond to an arching uplift of the surface of the folded basement, that is, the thickness of the crystalline crust remains approximately constant. In geologically uniform regions the earth's crust in the process of tectonic development apparently does not experience special adjustments; the cause of movements is physicochemical processes in the subcrustal matter. A comparison of deep seismic sounding and gravimetric data makes it possible to detect those relationships between density differentiation of the

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subcrustal matter and tectonic movements in the crust which will serve as confirmation of the hypothesis of phase transitions of subcrustal matter.
I. Galkin

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023372 S/0049/64/000/002/0184/0195

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, A. S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Yermilova, N. I.; Krauklis, P. V.; Ryaboy, V. Z.

TITLE: The physical nature of some waves recorded during deep seismic sounding. Comparison of theoretical computations with experimental data. 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. "Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 2, 1964, 184-195

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, deep seismic sounding, head wave, refracted wave, reflected wave, supercritical wave, "granite" layer, "basaltic" layer, wave group, Mohorovicic discontinuity

ABSTRACT: The authors have used theoretical computations and experimental data from two earlier papers (K voprosu o prirode voln, registriruyemy*kh pri GSZ, II. Teoreticheskiy analiz nekotory*kh modeley zemnoy kory*, Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., No. 1, 1964; K voprosu o prirode voln, registriruyemy*kh pri GSZ I. Kharakteristika eksperimental'ny*kh danny*kh. Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., No. 11, 1963). They conclude that the first waves of the P_h^0 group are head or weakly refracted waves,

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corresponding to the upper part of the "granitic" layer. The wave group T(P*) is a complex wave formation. The first wave of the group consists of a head (weakly refracted) P^*_h wave (up to a distance of 120-130 km from the shot point) and a supercritical reflected wave from the surface of the "granite" layer (P^o_{refl}) or "basaltic" layer (P^*_{refl}), depending on the relative thickness and velocity of the crustal layers. The P_{refl} and P_h waves are the supercritical reflected and head (weakly refracted) waves, respectively, corresponding to the subcrustal boundary (Mohorovicic discontinuity). The nature of the P_1 wave group is not uniquely determined. It may represent a complex group of waves consisting of supercritical reflected and head waves formed at a discontinuity below the Mohorovicic discontinuity or refracted in the subcrustal layer (if it is assumed that velocity increases with depth in this layer). The P_1 group, which is apparently recorded in other regions, may become the source of very valuable information on the structure of the upper part of the mantle. The principles of wave-group correlation in deep seismic sounding may lead to a combination of waves of different physical nature into a single group. To test correlation it is necessary to make preliminary

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detailed analysis of theoretical views concerning amplitude and attenuation of waves of different physical types. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kontora "Spetsgeofizika" MO i ON SSSR (Office of "Spetsgeofizika" MO and ON SSSR); Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Leningradskoye Otdeleniya matematicheskogo instituta im. Steklova (Leningrad Department of the Mathematical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 000

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S/049/62/000/008/002/003
I046/I246

AUTHORS: Belousov, V.C., Vol'vovskiy, B.S., Vol'vovskiy, I.S. and Ryaboy, V.Z.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the registration of deep-reflected waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1962, 1034-1044

TEXT: A report on the deep seismic sounding with reflected (subcritical) waves carried out in 1960-1961 in the South-Eastern Turkmenia over a 120 km profile. The noise waves were eliminated by using directional reception: seismoreceivers and sources of seismic vibrations were grouped together (9 receivers spaced evenly over a linear distance of 400 m, each group removed by 100 m from its neighbors). Comparison of the results with the data obtained in 1958 in deep seismic sounding with reflected (hypercritical) and leading waves shows good agreement in general features on the seismograms, though subcritical reflection is better in detecting fine details. It is

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Experimental investigation of the registration....

recommended to use as far as possible a combination of the two methods. There are 8 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting)

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VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.

Some data on seismic waves corresponding to the layer beneath the crust. Prikl. geofiz. no.31:3-10 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Uzbekistan--Seismic prospecting) (Earth--Internal structure)